PRICE ONE CENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1888.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THIS IS A STRIKE.

Burlington Engineers and Firemen Quit Work.

Knights of Labor Declare They Will Now Settle Old Scores.

Probability That the Brotherhood's Action on the "Chenpest, Best and Quickest" Will Prove One of the Greatest Strue. gles Ever Known in This Country-Fourteen Hundred Men Have Already Struck and 2,600 Others Are Idle-The Strongest Labor Union Pitted Against One of the Largest and Wealthiest Corporations -Knights Will Undoubtedly Retaliate for Some of the Snubs They Have Received From Chief Arthur's Organization.

ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD. I CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- The great strike of the engineers and firemen on the Burlington system is now in full

> blast. A few minutes be fore 4 o'clock this morning the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards, at Canal and Sixteenth streets, pre-

sented their usual appearance. The early morning mail train had left on CHIEF ARTHUR. time and the switch engines were at work. One engineer took a switch train to the Chicago and Atlantic junction shortly before 3 o'clock. He said he would certainly take his engine to the junction and then run the

engine back to the round-house. At 3.30 there was the usual movement of cars at the freight and switching station at Nineteenth street and Western avenue, where cars for the East and the stockyards are han-

Just before the time appointed for the strike Trainmaster S. T. Pope issued an order that no trains should be moved west of

This is regarded as a confession that the company has not obtained men to take the places of the strikers.

At 4 o'clock precisely Switch Engine 447 went into the round-house. Three others soon followed it, and the engineers and firemen quit work.

The strike was on in earnest. The suburban service will be run with two trains.

A GREAT STRIKE, INDEED. This strike will propably be the most re markable ever known, for in it the strongest single labor organization in existence has been pitted against the largest railroad corporation in the West and one of the greatest in mileage and wealth in the world. Should the strike long continue, it is probable that tion to the 1 400 men the great majority of 14,000 employees of the company will be called upon to strike.

The 25,000 members of the Engineers' Brotherhood throughout the country will be called upon to contribute to the support of the strikers.

The far-reaching effects of the strike can be inferred from the fact that the road has 6.000 miles of main and leased lines, gridironing the States of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. From Chicago it reaches to Denver, over one thousand miles away, and Cheyenne, Wyo., equally as far. Minneapolis to the north and St. Louis to the south are within its reach.

Four thousand men are now idle in the yards. Wipers, freight - hands and others about the premises of the great system are loitering on the street corners discussing the

No trouble has occurred, and from present appearances all will be pacific for a while at least. Large numbers of police are in the vicinity.

It was thought last night and about 2 o'clock this morning that no engineer could be found to take out the fast mail. It would appear, however, that orders were given by Chief Arthur to the men not to interfere in any way with Uncle Sam's property.

Such a move, of course, would be inadvisable, and the result was the flyer left the depot as usual with a Brotherhood engineer and fireman at the throttle. This crew will take the train as far as Galesburg, where it will be turned over to another relay of Brotherhood men, and continue so until Denver is

The fight will discount the trouble in the Reading region. The men mean business. Such a feature was plainly depicted upon their faces this morning at the Central Depot, where 2,000 of them had gathered shortly after the breakfast hour.

Passenger trains as well as freight of course are embargoed.

Many hundreds of passengers bound for the South and West went to the depot to take the train for their destination. They were disagreeably surprised on learning that no trains would leave over the Burlington until a settlement of the trouble was reached.

The tourists will thus be compelled to pay extra hotel bills, an idea which does not meet with their favor.

CHIEF ARTHUR'S CONFIDENCE.

THE EVENING WORLD correspondent me Chief Arthur at the Grand Pacific Hotel. bright and early this morning. He was as chipper as a young man, and felt no uneasi. ness regarding the outcome of the strike.

significantly remarked: "I never lost a fight of this kind, and I intend to add the present one to my number of victories."

Dozens of his aides were about him. He was, for quite a while, in private consultation with them and was informed of every move in the situation.

Should the Brotherhood be defeated it will be owing solely to the antagonism of the Knights of Labor. That organization has joined hands with the company, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The old hatchet has been dug up and scalps will fall before many hours.

To add to the disagreeableness of the situation, fifteen engineers of the Reading road have arrived and gone to work but not in Chicago. That would be a very bad move. Their spokesman had an interview with Supt. Besler, and he employed the contingent at once. They were given signal books, time cards, &c., and taken to Aurora on a switch

Aurora is forty miles from here. It is where the principal shops of the company are situated. What work the engineers will be put to do is not accurately known. They are not familiar with the road and it would be a risky mathematical stress. a risky matter to place green men in be a risky matter to place green men in charge of passenger trains or even freights. All stock trains on the read are side-tracked at the Union Stock-Yards. The cattle and hogs, however, have been unloaded, but no more will arrive for some time. The market as a result took an upward about

All classes are affected by the strike.

Those who are not connected with any of the organizations will fare quite hard. The weather is very cold, and they have no means of securing food and fuel. The strike throws them out of employment, and their bank accounts if any are orite small.

counts, if any, are quite small.

The attitude of the company is a firm one.
It is not to be bluffed. It's a fight to a finish, o to speak.

The Pinkertons have been called into the

service of the company. Every one knows what this means when a strike is in progress—kill or subdue.

It is not likely that either the switchmen

or brakemen will join the strike, as they have never been helped in their strikes by the engineers; and it is not likely, either, that any other road will be affected.

Four suburban trains are running this morning and the switch engines are at work

as usual, manned by machinists.

The policy of the company, as outlined by a striker, is to starve the men into submis-

sion.

"We have money enough in our treasury," he said, "to keep us from want for two years. Every cent of it will be spent in this endeavor to bring the gigantic combination to terms." At 11.30 o'clock this morning there was no change in the aspect of affairs.

GENERAL MANAGER STONE CONFIDENT. General Manager Stone says: "The sub-ect of conceding the men's demands was fully considered, and it was determined that

fully considered, and it was determined that we could not grant what they asked without destroying the discipline of the road. The suburban and fast mail trains will be run as usual, and all suburban freights will be taken care of. Freight for competitive points will be handled, too, but all local points will have to be abandoned for the time being. We have already made arrangements for 200 men to come here from Philadelphia and take the places of the strikers, and they will be here in time to save us from serious inconvenience."

A through train started for Denver at noon under charge of the officials of the road.

under charge of the officials of the road, Trainmaster Pope took a train out at 11 for Dubuque. There is no fear of any trouble or interference with the running of trains. The Santa Fe and Rock Island manage-

ments are not particularly grieved over the situation in which the great Burlington is The Santa Fe is doing a land-office business

this morning. In fact, it is receiving more freight than it can handle. The Rock Island is in a similar predica-The Rock Island is in a similar predicament, and is pleased.

Both roads have fought the Burlington ever since their organization. These roads have been informed that should they assist the Burlington in any form. A granged strike.

Burlington in any form, a general strike of engineers will be ordered on each. They are not likely to interfere.

Seme tall swearing is being done by the passengers who left last night for Burlington, Omaha and Denver.

They are side-tracked at Galesburg, a town with but seanty hotel accommodations. They

with but scanty hotel accommodations. They can't continue on their journey or return to Chicago. Their feelings can be easily imagined.

imagined.

Cuief Arthur and his advisory committee are now at the Grand Pacific Hotel, inhaling the odor of good cigars and waiting to do business with Manager Stone.

If appearances go for anything, Mr. Arthur is as contented as a man need be. No anxiety is to be seen on his rotund countenance. He s affable as usual, and answers all questions

like one with an easy conscience.
Matters are dead at the depot, where
seventy-five suburban trains depart daily,
At 11 o'clock an engine and two cars left the depot for Downer's Grove, a suburb. As sistant Supt. Howland was in the cab. WHAT MB. POWDERLY SAYS.

Scranton, Feb. 27.—The Evening Wobld correspondent went to General Master Workman Powderly's house this foremon. Mr. Powderly's physician forbids his patient to talk, and the reporter sent to the General Master Workman's private office a note requesting his opinion of the Knights' taking the place of striking engineers on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

Mr. Powderly's secretary returned in a short time with the information that Mr. Powderly knew nothing from an official source about the affair and that he had given little attention to the newspaper accounts of its present strike. SCRANTON, Feb. 27.-THE EVENING WOBLD

its present strike.

KNIGHTS AND RETALIATION.

KNIGHTS AND RETALIATION.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—General Worthy Foreman Richard Griffiths, of the Knights of Labor, said plainly last evening that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers need not expect the Knights of Labor to keep hands off. Mr. Griffith was seen at his home this evening and talked unrestrainedly of the impending strike in 'its relations to the Knights of Labor. He said: "The Knights are lookers.on." are lookers-on.

"How about the manner in which the Knights were treated by the Brotherhood during the Missouri Pacific strike two years ago? Did not the Brothernood then about two hundred Knights of Labor Did not the Brotherhood then replace

ers?"
Yes, they most certainly did." "And do you not think that but for this action on the part of the Brotherhood the strike, as inaugurated by the Knights, would have proven a success?"

"There is very little doubt on that point.

There is very little doubt on that point. The same thing has just happened in the Reading strike, as every one who reads a newspaper knows. Just as soon as the strike was declared, the Brotherhood began filling the vacancies. These actions on the part of the Brotherhood do not naturally tend to come ut them and the Knights. Tit for tat is a game that people of our day like to indulge in, and I don't see why the Knights should be exceptions. If the locomotive engineers in hipper as a young man, and felt no uneasi-less regarding the outcome of the strike.

He is confident of coming out on top. He

Gur body see fit to accept positions on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincey road, they certainly are entitled to do as they please. It

with which we, as a body, have nothing to

with which we, as a body, have nothing to do. The adoption of retaliatory measures is not a new thing, and I hones ly admit that I would not be surprised if they were brought into use by the Knights. Thus far, however, no action that I know of has been taken by the Chicago Knights."

"Despatches from Reading state that the Knights there are being rapidly and readily engaged by the Burlington people."

"Is that so? Well, I'm not surprised in the least, and now since that is the case you may look for a similar order of things here."

READING, Feb. 27.—An agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad has been in this vicinity for the past several days recruiting striking engineers and firemen of recruiting striking engineers and firemen of the Reading Railroad whose places were taken by Brotherhood men, to send to Chi-cago in case a strike should occur on the Western road. It is said that he has obtained

the promise of quite a number to go West. AURORA, Ill., Feb. 27—4.40 a. m.—The shut. down on the C. B. & Q. is complete. All operations ceased even before the hour set for the strike, General Superintendent Besler, of the Bur lington road, said to an Evening World re-porter this morning that he will try to get about six trains into Chicago this forenoon.

and hopes to get as many out on schedule time during the day.

Bosron, Feb. 27.—Charles E. Perkins, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quivey Railroad, and Mr. Charles J. Pame, one of the directors, left this city on Saturday for Chtcago, where they will remain until the present trouble is settled.

The remainder of the Board of Directors live in this city, but teey claim to know very little of the trouble that exists, its cause or what the outcome may be

what the outcome may be.
Said one of the Directors to-day: "When
the proper time comes I shall be very glad to rive the public all the public have a right to

I am frequently asked very impertment 'I am frequently asked very impertment questions—it is so ridiculous—as though a railroad man was going to tell all the history of his own road.

'I will say, however, that it is my opinion that the verdict will be that the demands of the strikers are unreasonable. That is all I have to say at present."

READING STRIKERS JUBILANT. READING, Feb. 27.-The Reading Railroad

READING, Feb. 27.—The Reading Railroad strikers are jubilant that they now have an opportunity to pay back the Brotherhood of Lecomotive Engineers in their own coin.

A number of the striking engineers and firemen left last night for Chicago and others followed this morning to take places on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.

There are over two hundred more engineers here and at Palo Alto and Pottsville who are ready to start for Chicago. to start for Chicago at a moment' notice.

The Reading engineers feel very sore about

the way they were used by the Brotherhood men and feel that they have a fine opportu-nity to "get square."

The officials of the Reading Railroad Company say that they have nothing against their former employees, except that they went out on strike and will not be taken back: otherwise they are thoroughly competent and have had many years' experience as engineers.

The striking railroaders still have their headquarters open, and predict that in two weeks at the furthest they will all have situations elsewhere or will be again running on the Reading Railroad.

"The Evening World" Ahead. In the contest among the newspapers inaugurated by A. H. King & Co., the record of answers to their advertisements stood:

Evening World...... 57 Which speaks for itself. Talked of by Workingmen.

The Barbers' National Union has ordered a boy-cott on Milwaukee beer. The Fifteenth and Eighteenth Assembly district have been reorganized by the United Labor Party Master Workman Quion scored a victory yester-day. He will now have power to appoint the Ex-ecutive Board of District Assembly 49.

hands.

Long-winded speechmakers in the Central Labor Union save been cut off by the five-minute rule, Business is transacted much quicker in conse-

At the request of the Coal-Peddlers' Union the wives of union men generally will be requested to patronize only those coal peddlers who carry a union card. The Arbitration Committee of the Central Labor Union will call on Wingfield & Taylor, bakers, and ask them why seven union hands were discharged without good and sufficient cause.

General Master Workman Powderly has been in-vited to speak at the entert-inment to be given March 18 for the atrixing miners by District Assem-bly 64. It is probable that new by Listrict Assem-bly 64. It is probable that new the accept.

oly 64. It is probable that he will accept.

Schwarzwalder & Co. will be visited by the Arbiration Committee of the Central Labor Union in behalf of Coopers' Union No. 1, which complains that the farm will not use unloammade tubs.

Delegates of the Web Pressmen's Union will probably be a simitted to the Central Labor Union. The union is composed of the men who attend the fast presses like those which The Evening World is printed on.

as printed on.

A committee of three members of the Central
Labor Union will call on a wine dealer in Warren
aireet and ass him way be opposes organized
labor and refuses to employ union help, although
union men patronize him.

union men paironize him.

Varnishers and Polishers' unions want the boycott raised from the firm of Walter Scott & Co.,
painters, in Harlem, The Building Trades Section, at its next meeting, will inquire into it. The
boycott was levied by that section a long time ago. German Typographia No. 7 announces its inten-tion of bringing suit against Henry W. Cheronny, employing printer, for alleged statements reflec-ing on the character of tust organization. The trouble arises out of the question of type measure-ment.

ment.

Messrs. Barr, Waters and Caldwell will visit
Hallet & Co., agents of the stove manufacturing
firm of Fuller, Warren & Co., of Trop, and endeavor to settle the long difficulty between the
last-named firm and organiz d labor. The committee represents the Central Labor Union.

Josef Not Yet in the Country. eventh street, where Josef Hofmann and hi seventh afreet, where Josef Hormann and his parents are stopping, a pretty, black-eyed, frizzle-headed young woman looked wise this morning and said no one was in the house to answer for the boy, while ast. Hofmann haif shrieked warning words to her from the top of the staircase in German. Josef has not gone to the country yet, though, and he is feeling better to-day, according to black-eyes.

Policeman McMurray, of the Central Park Squad, stopped a runaway horse yesterday attached to a wagon driv n by N. H. Leadbetter, 1842 Broad-way. The wagon was smashed, but Mr. Leadest-ter and the lady accompanying him e-caped injury. Policeman Foley, of the Mounted Squad, stopped a runaway saudie-horse which had escaped from its rider, Mr. George Hedry, of 31 West Thirty-film atreet.

Funeral of James W. Pireson. The funeral of James W. Pirsson, architect, was held this morning at the Church of the Holy Com-munion. The services were conducted by the Rev. H. Mottet, pastor, assisted by the Rev. Prescott Evarts and the Rev. E. Holcombe, of Milburn,

A Gambling-House Ruided. Detectives Doyle and Doran made a raid on the gambling-house 206 East Ninety-eighth street last hight and arrested the proprietor, J. D. Matthews,

SMUGGLERS OF "SWEET HONEY." Special Agent Winslow's Discoveries About the Illegal Oplum Traffic.

The report of Special Treasury Agent Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y., to Collector The Greatest of All the Trusts Magone, regarding the recent discovery of opium smuggling at Ogdensburg, was received this morning. It states that the first definite information that any opium was being smuggled was received on Oct. 25, at the Special Agent's office in Ogdensburg, when Inspector McGetrick stated that he and one or two other officers had followed a lot of 2,555 pounds of opium to Brockville, Canada, from Port Arthur.

from Port Arthur.

McGetrick was told to watch the stuff at
Brockville, and notify the Special Agents'
office at Ogdensburg whenever it was shipped
across the St. Lawrence. Special Agent Harden also went to Brock-ville with McGetrick, in spite of the pro-tests of Special Agent Winslow, who pre-dicted that the smugglers would take alarm if they saw him.

Special Agent Winslow says Harden told him he was "bound to have a hand in the pot," and he went on, with the result predicted, for on Nov. 2 Winslow received a letter from Harden staring that the smugglers had gone, "hook and line."

Winslow at once began the investigation of the case himself, and as a result of sending out notices to the different stations 678 pounds of opium were seized at Redwood on Feb. 7, 858 pounds at Le Ray on Feb. 10, and Ephraim Gardner, of Le Ray, N. Y. and Erwin A. Gardner, of Seattle, W. T., were arrested shortly after.

In the house of Ephraim Gardner, in Le Ray, the report goes on to say, was found

arrested shortly after.

In the house of Ephraim Gardner, in Le Ray, the report goes on to say, was found a trunk belonging to Erwin A. Gardner filled with documents relating to transactions of an illegal nature, a tool chest, with secret compartments, used for smuggling purposes, and numerous letters from Chinamen in Washington Territory regarding certain shipments of "sweet honey,"

It is suspected that Ephraim Gardner on Nov. 10, 1887, shipped the Brockville opium, under the guise of "household goods and personal effects," over the Utica and Black River Railroad to Kansas City, Mo.

Special Agent Winslow says that the Gard-

Special Agent Winslow says that the Gard-ners are undoubtedly the principals of an experienced gang of smugglers, but believes that there is no syndicate behind them.

HE CANNOT SEE HIS WIFE.

An Unrelenting Papa Will Not Forgive His Daughter's Secret Marriage. ISPECIAL TO THE WORLD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25. -Jennie May Gove, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Waukesha, Wis., was secretly married last September to George P. Hawes, a clerk in the American Express Com-

Hawes, a clerk in the American Express Company's office. The girl's father was bitterly opposed to the match, and several months before the wedding ordered Hawes out of his house and commanded his daughter not to speak to the young man. When the marriage was known Gove shut his daughter up in the house and has refused to let her husband see her or send any letters to her. When Hawes asked Gove on the street one day why this was, the old gentleman knocked him down.

Hawes met his wife by socident one day and asked her why he could not see her. She told him her father had convinced her that he was a bad man. After fruitees attempts for five months to get his wire, Hawes began suit has week against his father-in-law for \$5,000 for the sansuit and \$35,000 for allensting his wifew affections. The examination took place Thursday, and Gove tried to show that Hawes was of notoriously bad reputation. Yesterday Hawes addressed a long letter to trove, in which he threatened if the matter was not compromited to make startling disclosures in open court reflecting upon the character of his wife. He says he loves his wife and is determined to have her, but the disclosures he will make will be very painful.

The Goves are of the aristocracy of Waukesha. painful.

The Goves are of the aristocracy of Waukesha.
hawes is poor but popular, and the sentiment of
the town is with him.

MAY EXPEL GEN. CUTTING.

Judge Andrews Dissolves the Temperary

Injunction Against the Union Club. The Union Club in its attempt to expel Gen. William Cutting has gained one point the litigation which the General be the Supreme Court to restrain the club from

ousting him. Gen. Cutting obtained a temporary injunction against the club on the day that the Governing committee was to act upon his case and argument was heard by Judge Andrews, of the Suprem. Court, upon a motion to make the injunction per

manent.

To-day the Judge handed down an opinion.

He denies the motion of Gen. Cutting and dissolves tae temporary injunction.

Judge Andrews, however, rays that if the plaintiff intends to appeal to the General Term and tiff intends to appeal to the General Term and wil file a notice immediately he will grant a stay pend-ing the decision of that Court.

Suit Against Chas, E. Locke Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Judge Snell o he Police Court, has dismissed the case against Manager Chas, E. Locke, of the National Opera Company. Mme. Pierson's charge that while in Norfolk he gave her certain checks when he had no money to meet them, was ruled out on the point of non-jurisdiction. The court held that no intent to defrand had been proven and accordingly dis-charged the defendant.

James Dusenberry, of Tuckahoe, died of pneu-monia on Feb. 33. This morning his wife Maria died, and within a few minutes of her demise her prother, Harvey Dederer, expired in the same house, all of the same disease. There are three bodies now laying in the parior of the old family manaion awaiting interment.

The Umbria's Injured Passengers. John Huggins, whose skull was fractured by heavy lurch of the steamer Umbria on Saturday remained in the Castle Garden Hospital this morn ing. He was still unconscious, but the attending physician thought that he had improved somewhal during the night. There are hopes of his recovery, The other injured passengers were better.

Approving the Mayor's Transit Plans. In reply to an inquiry by Mayor Hewitt, Corpo stion Counsel Beekman has given an orinion to the effect that there is no legal impediment to the arrying out of the Mayor's suggestions for rapid ransit in this city.

Robbed a Hoffman House Guest. William Edgar, aged fifty-nine years, who sai he had no home, was arrested by Special Officer Jacobs, of the Hoffman House, for stealing a gold-headed came belonging to William Utrich, a guest of the hotel. At the Jefferson Market Court this moraing he was neid for trial.

Rev. Dr. Maury's Writ Must Stand. Judge Andrews to-day denied the motion t o quash the writ of certiorari, which was secured by the Rev. Dr. Mython Maury to review the action of Bisnop Potter in dismissing him from the parish of St. James at Goshen, N. Y.

The suicide of an unknown colored man, who hot himself in the heart at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street and E gecomb Road hast even-ing, was reported at the Coroner's office to-day. Miss Ellen Terry's Birthday.

The Buckingham Hotel porters are busy to-day

carrying flowers to Miss Elien Terry's apartments. It is her birthday.

A Colored Man Kills Himself.

OIL'S MONOPOLY.

Under Investigation.

John D. Rockefeller Tells About a \$90,000,000 Combine.

Copy of the Trust Agreement Produced. But the Committee Asked Not to Make All Its Features Public-Three-Quarters of Last Year's Product Controlled by the Standard - The Contumacy of Lawyer Parsons and C. W. Slerck Considered.

Another and the greatest of all the trusts was investigated this morning. It was the Standard Oil monopoly, and the

Committee on General Laws, assisted by Col. Bliss and Gen. Pryor. The investigators had availed themselves of their Saturday half holiday, and possibly of

investigation was conducted by the Senate

Sunday, to collect information which should make the investigation effective. The faces of those who play the rôle of de

fendants and defendants' counsel had changed, as they have been changed a dozen times before during the examination of as many trusts. At the table which has been reserved for

them there sat this morning John D. Rocke feller, the king of the Standard Oil people. Beside him were his counsel, Joseph H. Choate, ex-Congressman John H. Camp and Mr. Dodd, the general counsel of the great nonopoly. Henry O. Havemeyer was present, anxi-

ously awaiting another rent in the veil of secrecy attempted to be kept between the people and the new-formed Sugar Trust. Senator Walker was the only absent mem-ber of the committee, which went into ex-ecutive session in an anteroom soon after 10

O'clock.
On rising it had been announced that the committee had been considering the con-tumacy of Lawyer Parsons and Mr. C. W. Sierck, in refusing to give certain testimony relating to the Sugar Trust, and what steps should be taken to compel them to answer or

should be taken to compel them to answer or be punished.

John D. Rockefeller was the first witness. He resides in New York, he said, is an oil refiner and the President of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio. There is a Standard Oil Company of New York, organized under the laws of this State. It is a separate corporation, Wm. Rockefeller, the witness's brother, being its President. The same persons who are interested in the Ohio company are stockholders in the New York company.

Mr. Rockefeller said that he is a so a member of what is known as the Standard Oil Trust, which was formed by a written agreement executed in January, 1882.

He had no objection to providing a copy of the agreement, and Counsellor Choate arose with the desired paper in his hand and was allowed to make a statement.

He said that the paper was surrendered unconditionally to the committee, but he had to ask that all its details be not made public. He was willing that they should be known for the uses of the committee, but there were private interests involved which would be greatly injured by publication.

The general features of the trust agreement, he thought, should be made public, as, in his opinion, the publicity would benefit the trust.

Chairman Arnold announced that the com-

Chairman Arnold announced that the com mittee would consider the request of Mr. Choste in executive session and determine whether the paper should be given to the

The witness said that the trust were W. G. Waldron, of Philadelphia; O. H. Payne, of Cleveland; Charles Pratt, of Brooklyn; H. M. Flagler, J. A. Bostwick, J. D. Archbold, Wm. Rockefeller, Benjamin Brewster and John D. Rockefeller, of New York

Its capitalization was \$70,000,000 originally and has been increased to \$90,000,000. Originally and has been increased to \$90,000,000.

It was shown that this trust differed in no way save in its magnitude from the others investigated. The stock of refineries and producing companies had been turned overto the trustees and certificates of the trust returned

therefor.

Mr. Rockefeller insisted that the capitalization of the trust represented the fair mar-ket value of the properties it represents.

The producing capacity of the refineries represented by the trust, Mr. Rockefeller testified, was about thirty million barrels of crude oil. Twenty-six million barrels were pro-

duced last year—about 75 per cent, by the Standard Oil Trust.

There were presented to the committee tabulated statements showing the production and cost of crude and refined oil from 1861 to 1888 and the amount exported. Their correctness was testified to by Henry C. Folger, an accountant, who had prepared them.

These statements show that with a production in 1861 of 2,113,600 barrels of crude petroleum at 52 cents per barrel, the price of refined oil was 64 cents per gallon. In 1887 the production of crude oil was 21,818,087 barrels, at 65% cents per barrel, the price of refined oil in that year being 6.92 cents per gallon, including the barrel. Mr. Rockefeller was about to testify as to

the terms of the trust agreement when he was interrupted by Gen. Pryor, who insisted that the agreement should be read.

Mr. Choate—I have no objection to all of the agreement being read, omitting the names of agreement being read, omitting the names of agreement being read, omitting the names of agreement and the companies involved.

Gen. Prorr—Those names are just what the Legislature should have. Messrs, Choate and Dodd conferred for a moment, when the former announced: "We withdraw all objections. Let the public have it all."

Col. Bliss then proceeded to read the twenty-three pages of closely written matter, which provide for three classes of certificateholders namely, corporations, partnerships

and individuals.

The agreement provides for the incorpora-tion of Standard Oil Companies in the State of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and New of Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey with authority to organize and incorporate similar companies in other States and Territories. The several companies to the agreement were to transfer and dispose of all their business property to the Standard Oil Company of their particular State and the stock of the several Standard Oil companies is transferred to the Standard Oil Trust which issues its certificates at the par value of the companies' stock.

of the companies' stock.

By a supplemental agreement it was decided not to force all the individual companies to transfer their business to the Standard Oil Company, the trustees being of the companies' stock. given the power to exempt certain of the companies, not named, from this rule. Mr. Rockefeller said that the market value

of the trust stock is \$165. It has been as high as \$180 to \$185, and as low as \$72.

The trust has paid dividends on its certifial from the flood is thought to be past.



DEATH'S NEW ENGINE.

cates every three months since its organiza-tion. Its dividend was 10 per cent, in 1886 and in 1887. Early in 1887 a stock dividend was made of about 20 per cent, represented by the increase in the capital of \$20,000,000; then a 10 per cent, cash dividend was de-clared on the increased capital. The trust deed provides for the payment to each of the nine trustees of a salary of \$25,000 yearly. Col. Bliss asked the witness if they were paid such salary. The witness here raised the shield of privacy and objected to answering the ques-tion.

Mr. Rockefeller insisted that the trust had

not attempted to control prices of either crude or refined oil. The trust has an inter-est in the production of crude oil to the ex-tent of only 200 barrels per day. Senator Lioson—Have you not an agreement for tran portation which prohibits competitors from getting as good ratisf A. No, str. On the other hand, others have secured lower rates of trans-portation than we have been able to. The witness said that the trust owned all but one of the Tide-water pipe lines, but in

Col. Bliss—Yes; you thought if you got the horse, thee you might eventually secure the horse, THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

that it has a small interest

Demoralizing Effect of the Strike on the The strike of the engineers and firemen employed

by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R liroac company had a demoral zing effect on the markets for securities this morning.

For securities this morning.

Stocks declined %, to 2 per cent, Louisville and
Nashvile, Union and Central Pacific, Pacific
Mail and Manhattan having been the greatest

ufforers.

Money lent at 2 a 214 per cent. on call.
tovernments are dull at 1254 a 1254 for 4s, 1064
107 for reg. 44a and 107s a 109 for coupon 44s. THE QUOTATIONS.

811/4 811/4 ake Erse & Western pfd. Missouri Facific Missouri, Kanssa & Tezas, Nach, Chatta. & St. Louis, New Jersey Central. 107 37 16 fork Central
fork Central
& New England
Chic. & St. Lenis, 1st pid. 107 107 16% N.Y. Lake rie & Western,
N.Y. Lake Frie & Western,
N.Y. Lake Erie & Western,
N.Y. Lake Erie & Western,
Norfolk & Western pfd.
Northern Facific pfd.
Obio & Missimappi
Ursgron Transcoutinental.
Pacific Mail.
Philadesphia & Resding.
Rich. & West Point Ter.,
Rich. & West Point Ter., pfd.
N. Paul & Ursahn per. Union Pacific.
Watte, St. Louis & Pacific.
Wabsah, St. Louis & Pacific, pfd...
Western Union Telegraph.
Wheeling & Lake Eris.
* Ex dividend.

Knocked About by Heavy Span

A. Danenhower arrived from Lisbon to-day of the bark Agnes. The Danenhower, bound from Vir. this with pine wood to Philade phis, encountered a series of gales, during which are lost her masts and sp ung a leak. Her crew were taken of her on Dec. 27 of the Norwegian bark Lindois and leaded at Charles. anded at Operto.

The bars Hiram Emery, of Boston, from Ma-

nila 106 days, arrived this morning. When for days out from Mania she ran into a heavy typhoon and lost her globoom a d healgear. She was on her beam ends for twelve hours. The Difficulty at Mr. Cherouny's Office. Typographia No. 7, composed of German printers hold a special meeting to-night at 443 Pearl street, to discuss the alleged action of Typographical Union No. 6 in ordering its members to take the places of German printers who had struck to the office of Mr. Cherouny. A committee of Typ-graphia No. 7 to-day intormed an Evening World reporter that separal members of N. 5 was had been sent to Mr. Cherouny's office relused to go to work on ascertaining that the German sands had cone out.

Wanting Their Trial Postponed. When John Greenwall and Charles, alias Butch," Miller were arraigned in the Kings county Court of Sessions this morning to plead to in indiciment for burglary, their counsel presented as indicated the stage of the s

She Was a Slave Before the War An old colored woman who gave her name as Jane Dawson, and her age as ninety-eight, applied at the Jefferson Market Court this morning for a at the senterson market Court in morning for a warrant for the arrest of Daniel McDarin, who stole ner clock siter she had been daposessed, bhe said she washed for a livin and was a law before the war in the family of Charles Carroll, one of the signers of the Decisration of Independence. Justice White gave her assummons.

A Liveryman Missing. A general alarm was sent out by the police today for William Fish r. jr., proprietor of the livery stable at 166 East Elghty-fi-th street, who lives at No. 159 E-sex street. It is supposed by his at No. 159 E-sex street.

End of the Danger at Paterson. PATERSON, N. J., Feb. St. -The water in the

TRAGEDY OVER A GRAVE

A PRODUCE EXCHANGE MERCHANTS AT-

TEMPT AT SUICIDE.

He Went Into Greenwood Cemetery and Fired a Builet at His Head-Found Blooding on the Ground, but Not Bend-No Hope Entertained for His Recovery.

The Brooklyn police received information this afternoon that a tragic attempt at suicide had taken place in Greenwood Cemetery.

Inquiry by telephone elicited the information that the man who had tried to kill himself was William S. Bracken, a member of the Produce Exchange, who resided at 15 Madison street, Brooklyn.

He went into the cemetery, and reaching a grave, stood near it for a few moments.

Then he produced a pistol and shot himself in the head When the attendants, who had heard the

noise, arrived, they found him lying on the grave bleeding. He was not dead, but the doctor who attended him later said that he could not

The details of the shooting will appear in

THE EVENING WORLD extra. SINGERS TIRED AND PENNILESS.

Members of the National Opera Computer Back with Tales of Disaster. Tired, disgusted and many of them without money, the members of the National Opera Company (extinct) arrived in this city this morning from Washington, where Manager Charles E. Locke had been arrested on a charge of drawing checks on a bank in which

he had no money. Mr. William Ludwig and Mr. Barton McGuckin were drawn to the Grand Hotel. There they were seen by an Evening World

There they were seen by an Evenise World reporter.

"The disbandment of the company is by no means a surprise." said Mr. McGeckin.
"As long as the artists held together and were accommodating enough to sing for nothing, Mr. Locke was willing to go on."

"How about the charge that he gave worthless checks?" asked the reporter.

"A check was given to Mme. Pierson in Norfolk on a Washington bank." Mr. Ludwig said. "Upon presentation it was protested. Mr. Sylva then joined forces with Mme. Pierson and obtained Locke's arrest.

"Many of the company were absolutely pennices. Mr. McGuckin, Mr. Hinnehs and myself raised a purse which was distributed among them."

The arrest of Mr. Locke caused but little surprise in this city.

Mr. Ludwig says that no doubt something will be done to reorganize the company, which will finish the season upon the artists.

own responsibility. AFTER GOULD AND SAGE.

The Grand Jury Examine Witnesses and the Company's Books.

The inquiry into the charges against Jay Gould and Russell Sage was continued before the Grand Jury to-d fore the Grand Jury to-day, District-Attorney Fellows and Assistant Semple joining in the conduct of the investigation.

E. L. Andrews, A. H. Califf, Treasurer of the Union Pacific road; ex-Judge Dillon, counsel for the Pacific roads, and Secretary Ham, of the Union Pacific, who was also Treasurer of the Kansas Pacific, were sworm as witnesses, and the officers of the Union Trust Company were before the Grand Jury with their books, showing the transfers of the stock to Gould and Sage.

Her Way of Telling a Fortune. Marcella Frazer, who looks like a colored woman but claims to be a gypsy quice. Was charged at the Jefferson Market Court this morning with rol George Murray, of Bathgate avenue and One Hundred and seventy-himh street, of \$250 in gold.

Murray went to '24 Bleecker street yesterday to nave has f-ritune told and says he was drugged with a glass of beer.

Marcella : elied the robbery. ''I met and loved nim, and I was inspired to tell his fortune," and aid, as Justice Weite held her for trial.

Sentenced by Judge Martine. In Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, this morning, Judge Martine sent James Miller, age twenty-two years, to the Elmita Reformatory for stealing bric-a-brac from a number of hotels. There were thirly complaints against him. Joob Seligman got five years in St. te's Prison for forging orders in the name of Mrs. J. Levy, of Division str. et.

"The Evening World" Aboud. In the contest among the newspapers inaugurated by A. H. King & Co., the record of answers to their advertisements stood: EVENING WORLD...... 51 Evening Sun 29 Which speaks for itself. Adjustmed on Account of a Funeral.

The Court of Sessions of Richmond County, I. adjourned this morning until next Monday, on account of the funeral services of County Treasurer James Tully, which took piace at St. Peter's Church, New Brigh on, S. L. Jockey Spellman's Death. Coconer Levy will hold an inquest to-morrow in the case of Jockey John S. eliman, who died at St.

Vincent's Hospital on Nov. 23 from injuries re-ceived in a manner not definitely known. Hany witnesses have been summoned. Colder and Fair Weather.



The Weather To-Day. Indicated by Blakery's tele-thermomete

3 A. M. 1008, 1007 12 M. 1008 A. M. 20 30 12 M. 10 30 A. M. 10 M.